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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1870. NO. 182.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Freedmen's Bureau Investigation.

Substance of the Testimony—The Army Bill—Railway Land Grants Wanted—The Louisville Canal Bill—The Boston and New York Postoffices—The Postal Telegraph Measure.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14, 1870.

The Howard Investigation.

The Freedmen's Bureau investigation began to-day. The committee announced to counsel that no copies of the evidence would be allowed, and that no modification of the rules would be made, so that the evidence will be more restricted than in any former Congressional inquiry, and even redirect examination, as practiced in the Courts, is not to be allowed. Unusual obligations of secrecy were imposed, so that nothing can be learned except from the witnesses. Those examined to-day were A. S. Cox, executor of the estate from which the lands of the Howard University were purchased; the Recorder of Deeds of this District, and S. W. Ramsey and Wm. Harvey, contractors for the buildings. Mr. Cox testified to the purchase of about three hundred and fifty acres of land by General Howard, as Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, at one thousand dollars per acre, and that the last payment was a draft from General Bullock, disbursing officer of the Bureau, on Secretary Boutwell, for $110,000. The Register of Deeds submitted the deeds for the whole purchase, and also deeds for three lots of the same land to General Howard. He was then asked for the sale of a house and lot of his in the city to E. L. Eaton, of the Freedmen's Bank. Messrs. Ramsey and Harvey both testified that their contracts were made directly with the Commissioner, and their pay came from Mr. Bullock in drafts on the Treasury. Mr. Ramsey testified to the payment of the church with General Howard and Mr. Bullock as Bureau headquarters, when $24,000 in bonds of the First Congregational Church were taken; that Bullock drew the check for $24,000, and Howard drew it to the Freedmen's Bank with directions to deposit $18,000 to his account as special trustee of the church fund, and the remaining $6,000 to his private account. Mr. Ramsey then turned over only $15,000 in bonds and Gen. Howard gave a mortgage on the house he had sold to Eaton as security for the remaining $3,000. Pointed evidence was taken as to the worthlessness of the paper in bank, and as to the change and strengthening made necessary by the failure on these points. The contractors, Clark, of the Capitol, and Mullett, of the Treasury, will be examined to-morrow. Several of the first trustees of the University and all the sub-contractors on the work, together with the architect, have been summoned for to-morrow. Mr. Wood made an attempt to have the proceedings conducted without the obligation of secrecy, but the request was denied.

Gen. Butler Overruled.

Judge Bingham, of the Judiciary Committee, has taken decided grounds against Gen. Butler, in his method of conducting the investigations he has in progress. Gen. Butler wanted the committee to oblige a witness to answer certain questions involving private affairs. Mr. Bingham took the position that in this country any citizen was at liberty to use his money directly to control the press or disseminate his views upon all public questions, and that neither the officers of the Government, and that no committee of Congress had any right to inquire into such private matters. Upon this view Gen. Butler was overruled.

The Army Bill.

The Senate Military Committee expect to finish the consideration of the army bill next Monday. It contains twenty-seven sections. It is understood that the most important features of the House bill have been changed. The pay table is fixed by the latter, however, has been retained.

Confirmed as Consul.

David Eckstein, of Cincinnati, has been confirmed Consul at Vancouver's Island. Mr. Eckstein will be remembered as the gentleman who wrote so strong a letter to his associates of the Jewish church in defense of Gen. Grant's Order No. 11.

Town Sites on Osage Lands.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs today agreed to report a bill extending the general law concerning town sites over the Osage lands in Kansas.

Railway Land Grant Wanted.

The prominent present owners of the Atchison and Central branch of the Pacific Railroad are here in force to urge the passage of a bill giving them the right of way and grant of lands from the present terminus to a connection with the Union Pacific. The company has abandoned the idea of asking for a bond subsidy. Committees of both Houses seem inclined to give some authority for extension on the ground of public policy, as giving the central line of States a more direct route than at present to Omaha.

The Louisville Canal.

The House Committee on Commerce have decided not to make an advance report on the Louisville canal, but to retain it in the regular River and Harbor bill. The Committee want the strength which this measure has to help the rest of the bill.

The Feature in the Senate.

The main feature in the Senate was the speech of Gov. Morton on Georgia, who occupied the floor for two hours, and was listened to with great attention. He opposed the Bingham amendment.

The New Postoffice Building.

The action taken by the Conference Committee on the deficiency bill will have the effect to break up contracts already entered into for New York and Boston sites. The aggregate cost of the one at Boston is fixed at one and a half million dollars, and that at New York at three millions. Only one fifth of the money in each case can be expended before the contract for the completion of the entire building on the plans approved by the Secretary of the Treasury and Postmaster General are entered into. This, of course, will soon discontinue the policy heretofore pursued of having Government work done by the day. The report has been agreed upon by the Senate and comes up in the House to-morrow.

The Postal Telegraph.

The report sent to various papers last night, that the House committee had agreed to report favorably on Mr. Washburn's Postal Telegraph bill, is not true. The talk of members indicated a favorable disposition to something in the way of a union of the postoffice and telegraph, but no bill whatever was adopted and there will be a good deal more discussion before any essential details are settled.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14, 1870.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The statistics of commerce and navigation show the imports for the year 1869 were $463,-461,427 gold value, and in 1868 were $381,701,319; domestic exports, $343,573,305, mixed value, against $441,900,672 in 1868, while the re-exports were $22,221,514, against $20,991,978 in 1868.

NOMINATIONS.

The President has nominated John Titus for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona; Charles A. Tweed Associate Justice of the same; George C. Fisher United States Attorney for the District of Columbia.

TO BE FAVORABLY REPORTED.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs this morning agreed to report favorably the resolution granting a year's pay to the families of the officers and men lost on the Oneida.

SUPERVISOR.

Lewis M. Foulke, of California, has been appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the district of California, Nevada, Utah and Arizona.

POSTAL CHANGES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The following postal changes were made today:

Hornbrook, Bradford county—James Turner, vice D. Horton, Jr., resigned.

Change site of Irishtown, Mercer county, to Railroad Station, and appoint William N. Pardoe, vice James F. Hammond, superseded by the change.

Change site of Canoe Ridge, Indiana county, to Jefferson county, and appoint Obadiah Wolf, vice John Devers, deceased.

Change name of Turner Creek, Potter county, to Bingham Center, and appoint R. H. Howe, vice Amos R. Lewis, resigned.

Establish Bloomingdale, Luzerne county, R. P. Crockett, postmaster.

West Hingham, Potter county, Jerome Harvey, Postmaster.

Re-establish Six Points, Butler county, J. H. McMahon, Postmaster.

Vineyard Mills, Huntingdon county, Alfred Ritner, Postmaster.

Discontinue Shawmut, Elk county, papers to Ridgway.

POSTAL CONVENTION.

The additional postal convention made with Switzerland, reducing the rates *via* England to ten cents per half ounce, prepayment optional, takes effect May 1st.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Conference report on the deficiency bill, agreed to by both houses, appropriates $1,000,-000 for New York and $500,000 for Boston postoffice.

"AMNESTY AND THE HALTER WILL GIVE US PEACE."

The following telegraphic correspondence took place to-day:

MONTGOMERY, ALA., April 14.—*Hon. Willard Warner*: You have doubtless learned of the recent acts of lawlessness in Green and other counties in this State. I have matured a plan for its suppression by a vigorous and determined policy, which will not only stop the violence but bring the offenders to punishment. W. H. SMITH,
Governor of Alabama.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—*To Gov. W. H. Smith, Montgomery, Ala.*: I am rejoiced at your telegram. The President, congress and the country will sustain you in bold action to enforce the law and give safety to all classes of our citizens. Let rebels be forgiven and murderers hung. Amnesty and the halter will give us peace and safety.
WILLARD WARNER.

THE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL AMNESTY.

A correspondent has had an interview with the President on the amnesty question. He asked him whether he intended, as reported several times lately, to issue an amnesty proclamation, or send a special message to Congress recommending the removal of the disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment. He smiled good-humoredly and answered: "No, sir; I don't intend to issue an amnesty proclamation at all; my predecessor, Andrew Johnson, exhausted that pretty thoroughly." Smiling —"But quite true that a month ago contemplate sending to Congress a special message recommending the removal of all disabilities, and I thought that a fitting occasion for a message of that kind would be the re-admission of Texas and the other States to the Union, believing it would have the effect to promote general good feeling and harmony throughout the South; but since then there have been so many complaints made about outrages in the South, and requests for military interposition in some of the States, like Tennessee and North Carolina, that I have reconsidered my resolution. I have come to the conclusion that so long as the state of society in those districts is such as still call for military aid to preserve order. It would be useless to recommend to Congress the removal of the disabilities. For the present, therefore, I cannot send that message to Congress." He asked the President if it was true that he had a message of the kind proposed ready to send to Congress. He replied, "Yes, sir," and went on to state that the document had been all ready, but its presentation was abandoned for reasons already stated. The message was brief, but a statesmanlike document, urging Congress to remove, by a proper enactment, all disability imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment, under one simple condition, to wit: the appearance of all applicants in open court and the announcement of such desire. It will be seen that the disorderly element in the South, who have given rise to much cause of complaint, have a great deal to answer for. It is probable, however, that the day is not far distant when the President will be able, with impunity, to gratify this noble impulse.

THE McFARLAND TRIAL.

NINTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

More Testimony as to the Insanity of the Prisoner—Adjournment till Monday.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Upon the opening of the Court this morning, Mr. Parker, counsel for McFarland, placed the note about which the excitement took place yesterday in the hands of the jury for them to determine whether the letters represented J. P. J. or Colonel Fisk.

Dr. Eckford Guernsey was the first witness called. He testified that he believed McFarland to be insane about the time Richardson was pistolled.

James O'Rourke, No. D, who had prescribed for McFarland, was the second witness called by the defense to prove the insanity of McFarland. He described the symptoms of insanity he had noticed in McFarland just previous to the shooting.

Dr. P. J. Clark, a practising physician, first knew the prisoner in 1865. Met prisoner in company with previous witness; his manner was that of one speaking to himself, as if there was something wrong with him; remarked this to Dr. O'Rourke, and while he was doing so was trying to fathom in his own mind what was the matter with him; thought at the time if prisoner had not been a man of very low principles, he would not be responsible for it, nor of the opinion he held at present.

Frances Elmer, druggist, testified that he had seen the prisoner two or three days before the shooting, when he came to get morphine; the first time supposed he came to get one grain of morphine on one occasion and two grains on another; appeared rather excited, and he complained of sleeplessness; his little boy sometimes died with cholera; thought him irrational.

Judge Davies—Do you think it proper to sell morphine to an irrational person? The witness replied that he gave the morphine to prevent loss of sleep.

George Davis asked if he did not know the prescription to have been a year old, and the witness admitted that he did. Mr. Parker—Do you think he ought not signed to the prescription, only his initials.

George E. Jaques, physician, practised the Sweden movement cure, testified that he became acquainted with the prisoner in 1867, the year Victoria Woodhull established in that year; he was suffering from intermittent fever, which he described during the time witness saw him again in 1869, when he complained of a cough; he recommended him to go out of the city, as prisoner did not speak to him much about his family troubles.

James D. McClelland gave evidence similar to that already reported as to McFarland's appearance and actions.

After the usual recess Wm. S. McFarland, physician, testified: He was a nephew of the prisoner; in the month of March or April, in 1867, the prisoner visited him at his residence; saw her the second day after the death of his child; found her in bed; then sitting on a room adjoining Richardson's; said her reason for leaving her husband was that he had refused to go back; she asked him to stay that night with her husband, and he did so; she came to his room and told his uncle of the conversation, and he seemed to be very much surprised; witness was present, and he told him her husband loved her very much, and in fact he thought the world of her; that her father was coming down, and they would hold a consultation; once in the morning she came to witness to make her happy, to cause her to mingle with the life of society; he replied in a jocular manner, and remark made by Mrs. McFarland about money to Mr. Parker.

Mr. Gray offered to prove by witness that Mrs. McFarland stated that Richardson had been a great deal of her, and Schuyler Colfax admired her very much. Objected to by Mr. Parker.

Witness testified that McFarland told him he had consulted with his uncle about eloping in a buggy, start with Richardson, and they had made up, and his wife succumbed to him; Mr. McFarland in May, 1867, read for him an Interpreted letter; his manner was wild and excited; thought the men sitting near at the sewing movement cure establishment he was from a distance; he appeared in a similar manner frequently during 1868-69 and formed the opinion that he was deranged on some one; did not believe he had an uncontrollable impulse to destroy himself; would not express an opinion in regard to insanity.

Cross-examined—Did not say to Mrs. McFarland had long known her husband had treated her like a brute; heard prisoner make use of irrational expressions, but could not recall them; prisoner told him the said his wife was a good woman and would come back to him if she got out of the society of bad people; Mr. McFarland was willing to go for the purpose of an equitable purpose.

F. J. Otis testified to McFarland's irrational manner.

Peter Gillespie testified that prisoner said to him he had nothing left to live for, he was a ruined man in character, and Mr. Winess asked him to stay at his house, and he said he would if he furnished him with a room; Mr. Winess asked him what he wanted with a razor, and prisoner answered it was to put an end to his life; witness said he knew Richardson's friends and jumped up and said he would think he would teach him a lesson; he thought prisoner was very much excited, and he did not seem to know exactly what he was saying.

Judge Davis, upon cross-examination, asked witness if he did not believe that the prisoner had been attached and he transferred it.

Mr. Graham objected to the question, which he said was evidently the emanation of the private malice that had been manifested in the world was agriculture brought to such perfection as in England, Holland and France, particularly in Holland, in the very midst of a manufacturing region. He had supposed wherever in manufacturers prosperity agriculture also advanced, as high prices were obtained for the product of the soil. He commended the thrift and business of New England, which was not content with less than 60 or 80 per cent. of protection, but did not want the West to have a protection of 35 per cent.

Mr. WEBB believed the growth of manufactures in the West would benefit that region by opening up a new market for its products. The policy indicated by his colleague would be the worst possible for the prosperity of the country.

Mr. BUTLER defended his position, and regretted that manufactures in the West did not flourish in the soil. Not house them as they might, so long as there was cheap land there.

After further discussion the Homestead bill was rejected, 53 to 52.

Mr. SARGENT moved an additional paragraph making the duty on burlaps 25 per cent. ad valorem. Adopted.

The paragraph relative to hemp and jute carpets and matting was passed over without amendment.

The paragraph taxing matting of bass or timber wood bast 15 per cent. *ad valorem* was not amended.

The paragraph taxing mats and carpets of vegetable material was not amended.

The next paragraph was that taxing yarns, &c., of cotton. Mr. CHANDLER moved to strike out the paragraph so as to put on the free list, the words "cocoa or cocoanut fibre." Agreed to.

Mr. TWITCHELL moved to amend the paragraph by reducing the duty on tow or flax, hemp or jute to 35 per cent. On a vote by tellers there was no quorum. The Committee rose, having disposed of one page of the bill to-day.

Mr. RUFFINTON introduced a bill to provide for the redemption of nickel coin. Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

It is said that some five hundred men belonging to the Fenian organization have left New York for the Canadian frontier, in squads of from twenty-five to thirty, to prevent arousing suspicion, each squad under the charge of a subordinate officer, but superior officers being in charge of the expedition, traveling incognito with them. Arms, ammunition and provisions were taken along with them in the shape of baggage. It is said there are other bands before and more are to follow at once.

The House went into Committee on the tariff bill. The question being on an amendment offered yesterday by Mr. BANKS to reduce the duty on leather manufactures. A discussion arose on the question whether Russian hemp and Manilla were or were not similar productions; whether under the treaty with Russia they should not be subject to the same duty, and the effect of a high duty on hemp a benefit to the farmers of the West, and as an injury to ship building and commerce, &c. The amendment was finally rejected.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the next paragraph was amended to read, "On jute and hemp, $16 per ton."

The next paragraph taxing jute butts $10 per ton, Mr. SPRING moved a reduce to $8. Adopted, 61 to 54.

The next paragraph taxing cordage and hemp three cents per pound was, on motion of Mr. GARFIELD, struck out.

Recess till evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Committee of the Whole at 7:30 resumed consideration of the Tariff bill, commencing at the paragraph taxing gunny cloth, etc., cents per pound when valued at 10 cents or less per square yard, and 2 cents per pound when over 10 cents per square yard. Mr. BUCKLEY moved to amend by reducing the duty to 2 and 3 cents per pound.

The amendment was advocated by Messrs. Hooper, Beck, Butler, of Massachusetts, Allison and Kellogg, and opposed by Messrs. Beaman, Schenck, Arnell, Garfield and Burchard.

In the course of the discussion Mr. BUTLER declared he did not wish to see the day when manufactures could flourish in the West, for where manufactures flourish agriculture goes down.

Mr. SCHENCK, commenting upon that remark, declared after that he was prepared for anything in the way of political economy. He could not help being amazed at it, when reflecting that no where in the world was agriculture brought to such perfection as in England, Holland and France, particularly in Holland, in the very midst of a manufacturing region. He had supposed wherever in manufacturers prosperity agriculture also advanced, as high prices were obtained for the product of the soil. He commended the thrift and business of New England, which was not content with less than 60 or 80 per cent. of protection, but did not want the West to have a protection of 35 per cent.

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CONGRESS.

Tariff Bill Further Considered.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Force a Vote on the Georgia Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14, 1870.

SENATE.

A resolution by Mr. CHANDLER, directing that upon the passage of the bill admitting the Georgia bill there shall be neither adjournment nor recess until a final vote is taken, was read, and a debate ensuing taken, Mr. Sherman rose in the affirmative.

Mr. CASSERLY demanded the yeas and nays, remarking that the minority had some rights left, and the resolution was without precedent in the whole history of the case.

Mr. THAYER suggested, in lieu of the resolution, an agreement to take a vote on the pending amendment at 9 o'clock.

Mr. CHANDLER said last December there was a rehash of all the speeches ever made on the Georgia question, and this recast was received in the same way. He had taken care of Virginia and Mississippi, and then the Senate came back to Georgia, and this was more than. The country was sick of the debate. The newspaper press was disgusted with it, and the only hope now is to kill it out.

A question of order being raised, the resolution was finally declared out of order.

The Georgia bill was proceeded with.

Mr. WILSON offered a resolution to have violence committed by Ku Klux and other secret organizations in the South, whose purpose was to drive out Republicans.

The Senate rejected Mr. WILLIAMS'S amendment to Mr. Bingham's amendment a proviso that the next election for members of the Legislature be held in November, 1872, etc., yeas 23, nays 25.

Adjourned.

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EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Further Rioting in Spain—Priests Refusing to Take the Oath—General Strike of Workmen in Paris to Commence on Tuesday—Debate on the Senatus Consultum—Resignation of Count Daru—English Educational Bill to be Abandoned, &c., &c.

Riots at Seville.

MADRID, April 14.—Riots broke out at Seville yesterday on account of an attempted enforcement of the conscription act, but they were suppressed without difficulty. The *Diario* of this city charges that the recent revolt in Aragon was brought about with Cuban money.

Gentle Brigands.

LONDON, April 14.—A correspondent of the *Times* describes the gentle and respectful treatment he encountered at the hands of brigands some years since. He writes the communication in order to allay the fears of the friends of those who have recently been seized near Marathon, Greece.

Captured by Brigands.

A dispatch from Athens states that there were no Americans in the party of travelers recently robbed and ill-treated by brigands in Greece. The prisoners are not yet ransomed.

General Strike of Workmen in Paris.

Arrangements are completed in Paris for a general strike of workmen, to commence on Tuesday next.

Priests Refusing the Oath.

MADRID, April 14.—The *Epoca* says many priests refuse to take the oath to the Constitution, but advises the Government to avoid all appearance of persecution.

Strike Continued.

PARIS, April 14.—The Government has dispatched more troops to Nevers to-day, on account of the continuance of the strike at Fourchambault, a little town in the neighborhood.

Address from Irishmen.

Gustave Flourens has forwarded to the French Republicans a congratulatory address from Irishmen.

Educational Bill to be Abandoned.

LONDON, April 14.—The *Churchman* says it has good reason to believe the Ministry will abandon the Educational bill.

The Review of Volunteers.

Volunteers are flocking to Brighton in great numbers, for the review.

A Seaman Killed.

An affray occurred to-day on the American ship Japan, lying at the Waterloo Dock, during which Hawkins, a seaman, was killed by a messmate.

The Investigation.

PARIS, April 14.—The *Journal Official* of to-morrow will announce the resignation of Daru and Buffet. Ollivier will provisionally take charge of the ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Segris that of Finances.

Debate on Senatus Consultum.

The Senate to-day began to debate the *Senatus Consultum*, and passed it through the first stage. Discussion will be resumed Monday.

Heavy Punishment for Rioters.

Severe measures have been taken against those who participated in the conspiracy, and the sentences of the men now on trial will be unusually severe.

To the Easter Holidays.

LONDON, April 14.—Little business will be done during the remainder of the week, on account of the Easter holidays. The Paris bourse markets will be closed until next Wednesday, and the Stock Exchange will be closed Saturday.

A Manifesto.

PARIS, April 14.—Jules Favre, Picard and Gambeta will unite in issuing a manifesto, giving their views on the Plebiscitum.

Troops Asked For.

DUBLIN, April 14.—The magistrates of Waterford county have asked the Government for additional troops, for the protection of life and property during the hearing of the election petition.

John Bright's Health.

LONDON, April 14.—It is officially stated that John Bright will be able to resume his seat in Parliament during the present session, owing to ill health.

Accouchement.

The accouchement of the Princess Christiana is expected to take place some time next month.

La Marseillaise Again Prosecuted.

PARIS, April 14.—A day or two ago the *Marseillaise* published a sensational address from the workmen of Lyons, who were on a strike, to the operatives in the mines and workshops of La Grande Combe, Rive de Gier, Saint Etienne, and therefore been prosecuted again for violation of the press law in fermenting disorder.

The jury has not as yet been empaneled.

The International Society of Workmen contemplate issuing an address requesting the workmen to vote in favor of Rochefort to-day, with blank tickets on the occasion of the plebiscitum.

Decrease in Specie.

LONDON, April 14.—The money market is advancing, owing to the unfavorable bank return. The bullion in the vaults to-day was £406,000 less than Tuesday.

Increase in Bullion.

The bullion in the Bank of France has increased 26,000 francs during the past week.

Marine News.

GLASGOW, April 14.—The steamship St. Andrew has arrived from Portland.

GLASGOW, April 15.—The steamship Australia has arrived.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Evening, April 14.—Consols for money 93¼ for account 94; American securities (Illinois 5s, 86¾; 6s, 93¾; 7s, 100; 10 48 86¾. Stocks quiet; Erie 20¾; Illinois Central 115⅞; Atlantic and Great Western 28.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, April 14.—Cotton—Sales of the week 68,00 bales; for export 6,000; for speculation 10,000; for consumption 50,000; the week's receipts 64,000; American 27,000; market to-day quiet and steady; middling Orleans 11½d; Uplands 11⅝d; sales 10,000 bales.

California white wheat 9s; red western No 2 7s 5d@7s 6d; red winter No 2 7s 8d. Oats 2s 6d. Pork 79s. Beef 90s. Bacon 57s 6d for Cumberland cut. Lard 57s 6d. Cheese 72s. Bacon 57s 6d for Cumberland cut.

Spirits petroleum 1s 1d; refined 1s 5½d. Tallow 48s 6d@48s 9d. Turpentine 28s 9d.

London Produce and Provision Market.

LONDON, April 13.—Tallow heavy at 46s 9d. Sugar dull.

LONDON, April 14.—Sugar closed nominal at 33s 6d on spot, and 27s 9d afloat.

Petroleum Markets.

ANTWERP, April 14.—Petroleum quiet at 51 francs.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, April 14.—Cotton flat.

Frankfort Bourse Market.

FRANKFORT, April 14.—Bonds quiet at 91. **Paris Bourse.**

PARIS, April 13.—Bourse firm; rentes 73 francs 77 centimes.

HAVRE, April 14.—Cotton closed quiet; low middling to arrive 132 francs.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[From the Philadelphia North American.]

Donahue's refinery in Oil City was partially destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $8,000; no insurance. Three petroleum cars, standing along side, were also destroyed. Loss, $4,000.

The wheat crop in various parts of Indiana is very promising under the present weather.

The Little Miami Railroad has filed a notice of an increase of stock from three to five millions.

The transportation of merchandise in bond on the Marietta and Cincinnati and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, has been authorized by the Treasury Department.

It is stated that C. L. Vallandigham will be the next Democratic candidate for Congress in the Dayton, Ohio, District.

A little girl named Ferguson, ten years old, was run over by a railroad train in Terre Haute, Ind., yesterday, and killed.

The last spike on the Terre Haute, Vidalia and St. Louis Railroad, west of the Wabash, was driven yesterday. The entire line will be open next week.

At Wind River Valley, Wyoming, on the 7th, a party of citizens killed eleven Indians, including Black Bear, a chief of the Arapahoes. The stringers of the bridge on the Pacific Road, three miles from Antelope, were cut by Indians yesterday morning, causing a train of cars to be wrecked. They then commenced plundering, but were driven off.

The superiority in military matters in Canada continues. The different corps are being rapidly filled up by enlistment.

Scott, the delegate from Red River to the Dominion, now in session in Ottawa yesterday, charged with complicity in the murder of Thomas Scott at Fort Garry, Father Richott, the other delegate, was also arrested.

Quebec harbor is clear of ice. A vessel sailed yesterday for Cork.

Latest advices from Mexico state that the insurrection will soon be put down.

The colored people of Cincinnati and Cleveland, Ohio and Frankfort, Kentucky, celebrated the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment yesterday by large and imposing processions.

The Fenian Congress is still in session at Chicago. The subject of an immediate raid on Canada is supposed to be the principal theme discussed.

Edward E. Tucker, commission merchant, mysteriously disappeared from Chicago on the 6th inst., and has not since been heard from.

Sir John M. Young, Governor General of the Dominion, was in Chicago yesterday.

In the case of Ashley *vs.* the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for $50,000 damages for injuries sustained from the breaking of the wheel of a car and loss of a wallet containing $7,700, a verdict was given for defendant.

A land slide occurred at Plum Point, on the Duchess and Columbia Railroad, yesterday, necessitating the transfer of passengers.

The negroes of Boston celebrated the ratification of the Amendment yesterday. William Lloyd Garrison was among the speakers.

Senator Revels lectured in Philadelphia last evening to a large audience. Subject, "The Press."

The Ohio Senate yesterday passed the appropriation bill. The proviso for Morgan raid claims was stricken out.

The Dominion Parliament yesterday passed a bill suspending the *habeas corpus*, and it was immediately signed by the Governor General.

The schooner Maid of the Mist was burned at San Francisco Wednesday.

The printers on the St. Louis *Republican* struck yesterday.

Philip Press has sued the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, damages $15,000, for noticing his arrest for passing counterfeit money.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Suicide of a Young Man—Fires at Wabash and Fort Wayne.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., April 4, 1870.

A young man named Noah H. Allen, twenty-two, years of age, committed suicide at Maumee City, Ohio, to-day, by shooting himself in the head with a Smith & Wesson pistol. Two letters were found in his pockets, dated Sunday last, one to his family and another to a young lady to whom he was engaged, which were not made public. He is of respectable parentage. No cause is yet known for this fatal deed.

This afternoon a fire in Wabash, Indiana, consumed a part of the Tremont House, the county buildings, a blacksmith shop, and five feet brick. The fire department of Fort Wayne was telegraphed for on account of the danger of the entire city burning, but the flames were readily, and when ready to leave on a special train, I received word that the fire was under control. The loss is about twenty thousand dollars; insurance, two thousand dollars in the Home, of Columbus, Ohio.

A dwelling house occupied by Samuel Slagel, engineer, in this city, was entirely destroyed by fire this evening. Nothing was saved. The loss will not exceed two thousand dollars; no insurance.

CUBA.

Jordan Still in the Field—The Spaniards Defeated in Two Engagements—An American Citizen Executed by the Spanish Authorities.

KEY WEST, FLA., April 14.—Authentic advices received from Cuba to-day represent that General Jordan is still in the field, fighting at the head of the patriot forces, Gen. Gomez who was defeated last week near Boga. There was an engagement on the 8th between Guyra and Bagerro in the Cinco district. The Spaniards were again defeated.

Edward Nattle, a citizen of the United States, was shot in Fort Cabanas on the 8th inst. Consul General Biddle had previously telegraphed the facts in his case to Washington, and made an appeal to the United States Government to interfere and save Nattle's life, but he had received no answer on the day of the execution.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 14, 1870.

ACCIDENT IN AN OIL REFINERY.

An explosion occurred in the extensive kerosene oil refinery, corner of Eighth and Warren streets, Jersey City, at midnight. The fire spread rapidly. Two engines, Eighth Ward, and Buffet. Ollivier will provisionally take charge of the ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Segris that of Finances.

Debate on Senatus Consultum.

The Senate to-day began to debate the *Senatus Consultum*, and passed it through the first stage. Discussion will be resumed Monday.

Heavy Punishment for Rioters.

Severe measures have been taken against those who participated in the conspiracy, and the sentences of the men now on trial will be unusually severe.

To the Easter Holidays.

LONDON, April 14.—Little business will be done during the remainder of the week, on account of the Easter holidays. The Paris bourse markets will be closed until next Wednesday, and the Stock Exchange will be closed Saturday.

A Manifesto.

PARIS, April 14.—Jules Favre, Picard and Gambeta will unite in issuing a manifesto, giving their views on the Plebiscitum.

Troops Asked For.

DUBLIN, April 14.—The magistrates of Waterford county have asked the Government for additional troops, for the protection of life and property during the hearing of the election petition.

John Bright's Health.

LONDON, April 14.—It is officially stated that John Bright will be able to resume his seat in Parliament during the present session, owing to ill health.

Accouchement.

The accouchement of the Princess Christiana is expected to take place some time next month.

La Marseillaise Again Prosecuted.

PARIS, April 14.—A day or two ago the *Marseillaise* published a sensational address from the workmen of Lyons, who were on a strike, to the operatives in the mines and workshops of La Grande Combe, Rive de Gier, Saint Etienne, and therefore been prosecuted again for violation of the press law in fermenting disorder.

The jury has not as yet been empaneled.

The International Society of Workmen contemplate issuing an address requesting the workmen to vote in favor of Rochefort to-day, with blank tickets on the occasion of the plebiscitum.

Decrease in Specie.

LONDON, April 14.—The money market is advancing, owing to the unfavorable bank return. The bullion in the vaults to-day was £406,000 less than Tuesday.

Increase in Bullion.

The bullion in the Bank of France has increased 26,000 francs during the past week.

Marine News.

GLASGOW, April 14.—The steamship St. Andrew has arrived from Portland.

GLASGOW, April 15.—The steamship Australia has arrived.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Evening, April 14.—Consols for money 93¼ for account 94; American securities (Illinois 5s, 86¾; 6s, 93¾; 7s, 100; 10 48 86¾. Stocks quiet; Erie 20¾; Illinois Central 115⅞; Atlantic and Great Western 28.

Liverpool Markets.

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The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1870.

THE Tariff Bill goes along in the House of Representatives, backed by a working majority. The test, however, will come when it is put on its final passage. Judging from the temper of its opponents, we infer that its passage through both branches is expected by them. Under the discussions the principle of protection has held its way steadily onward. Although hated by the free traders, in no proper sense can it be said that the present bill is framed strictly in accordance with the true idea of protection.

COUNCILS met on special call yesterday, for the purpose of considering the Paid Fire Department question, which has been pending for eighteen months past. The struggle has been between parties representing two factions—one in favor of giving the Department over wholly to a commission, not responsible to Councils; the other, holding that Councils, through its Committee on Engines, should have entire control. The result has been a compromise, in which a committee of nine citizens, not members of Councils, but elected by that body, shall control the Department. This arrangement will doubtless prove both satisfactory and efficient. The ordinance will be found in full in the report of the proceedings.

SENATOR WILSON has always ranked among the foremost of our public men who maintain their connection with the people and know their wishes. It was this knowledge that prompted him to say in the Senate on Wednesday, that "the country was rapidly coming to the opinion that Congress was too slow in the transaction of public business." He might have said with entire truth that the country had already come to such an opinion, and is quite disposed to manifest its displeasure, unless an amendment takes place. We have reason to know that General GRANT indorses Senator WILSON'S view, and is growing solicitous for the consequences. The Senate needs to be made to understand the truth of the Massachusetts Senator's remark. Of late that body has not grown in the good opinion of the nation. The frequent and not always successful attempts it has made to arrogate to itself powers not heretofore supposed to belong to it has produced no good impression. It has done little to maintain the ancient fame of that body for ability and patriotism. It has shown a disposition to grasp for power which it has not the ability to rightly use. It has shown that it is capable of being influenced by petty considerations, notably in the case of Mr. HOAR for United States Justice. It is manifestly unequal to the great problems of government seeking a solution, but nevertheless has set itself up both against the President and the popular and abler branch of Congress. Probably at no time since the Government existed has the United States Senate stood so low in popular estimation. Now that Senator WILSON has spoken once let him speak again, and let the Senate know wherein it has failed, and what it must do to redeem itself. The truth told in time is better than confession made too late.

PROBABLY few persons, whether Catholics or Protestants, were surprised by the announcement that the Council has voted in favor of the dogma of the personal infallibility of the Pope. For such a result the world has for some time been prepared by reports of the evident purpose of a majority of the Assembly to meet the wishes of his Holiness in the matter. Intelligent people have known all along that the assembly was called for the purpose which has been now accomplished—a purpose which required that the so-called Ecumenical Council should be composed exclusively of ecclesiastics, and which has regulated the entire attitude of the Council toward the political powers of Catholic Christendom. By many the result must also have been expected on account of the manifest consistency of the act. It is clearly the appropriate culmination of that policy of defiance of reason and contempt of modern civilization which was proclaimed many years ago as the safety of the Papal Church, and of which the dogma of the immaculate conception and the publication of the syllabus are the most familiar illustrations. Those who did not anticipate the result which has been reached, relied upon the fancied wisdom of a majority of the Council. They believed the Catholic hierarchy too sagacious, too shrewd to fall into such folly. Such confidence, we need hardly say, was founded upon a mistaken estimate of the intellectual training and character of the Catholic clergy. The studies in which they are trained by the church are mediæval, and do not qualify them to appreciate the spirit or the intellectual wants and tendencies of the present age. Probably few of them possess any clear comprehension of the depth and range of the skepticism with which the supernatural claims of the Church is regarded by the educated laity around them. Then their entire belief in these claims, their habit of obedience, and their devotion to the head of their Church, combined to make them yield to his wishes. The small minority, a few more than a hundred bishops, who have all along opposed the dogma, likely comprised the whole number in the Council qualified, by education and sympathy with their times, to understand the impolicy of its enactment. In his letter to Mgr. DE MOLINES, a short time ago, Bishop DUPANLOUP pointed out the evil results certain to flow from the act. He reminded his correspondent that by injudicious conduct one half of the church had been lost in the ninth century, and that in the sixteenth century a third of the other half had separated from Rome. At the present time one half perhaps of what remains to Rome is more or less encroached upon. And he predicted that by the proclamation of the dogma of infallibility the entire ground of controversy between Catholics and Protestants would be changed greatly to the disadvantage of the former. Indeed it is quite possible that it will result in dividing the Catholic Church in several of the countries of Europe, while in this country it can hardly fail greatly to weaken it. Its most important political result will be the entire separation of the Catholic Church from the state wherever the union still exists.

ECONOMICAL AND SOCIAL CHANGE IN THE SOUTH.

In times of revolution men live fast, a truth often verified in the past, but never more obviously or impressively than in our own country during the last few years. Every one who ever visited the slave States in the days before the war remembers with what complacency many, perhaps most of the land owners regarded their economical system, how admirably they thought it adjusted so as to produce a lofty-minded dominant class capable of asserting their right to rule, while the toil and drudgery essential to a civilized state was undergone by a class who were cared for and subsisted by their superiors, and whose sole practical concern was to do what they were told to do. One also remembers with what contempt, real or affected, these proprietors regarded the labor system of the North. In no unkind spirit we recall these Southern views. All who care to know may now learn on indisputable evidence that the farmers of the South are fast coming to own how false were the notions which they used to entertain on these subjects. We are told that it is quite common among them now to acknowledge that slavery was a gigantic economical blunder. But even those who are not yet prepared to make this admission, are adapting themselves to the new conditions introduced by the abolition of slavery. Surrounded by negroes, their former slaves invested with the privileges of freemen, unawed by the prestige of ownership and uncontrolled by the provisions and restrictions of a slave code, the proprietors saw that these men must be employed or that they would be dangerous. Of course, too, they must be employed on terms somewhat satisfactory to themselves. Had the demands of these freedmen taken on the form of unreasonable exactions, there would have been nothing surprising in the fact. Really, the good sense and the kindly spirit of the African have been manifest in the moderation of their desires. All that they wished for has been accordant with the interest of the proprietors. To become the owner by purchase of a piece of land, or by a lease to become a master cultivator with laborers under him, these have been the highest of the freedmen's wishes, and the large proprietors have very generally found it to their advantage, as it is certainly their safety to gratify them.

Another illustration of the wonderful change of mind which has passed over the South is the encouragement now given to immigration from the North and from Europe. One evident cause of this patronage of immigration by people who formerly abhorred and did what they could to prevent it has been the necessity of competition. With property to sell, and only or chiefly negroes to bid for it, the advantage to the owners of providing rivals for its possession was obvious. Such competitors would certainly be furnished whenever the tide of immigration should begin to flow towards the South. No doubt also the additional safety secured by a large white population has been a strong reason for the adoption of this new policy. Hence the Southern Press now advocates it with force and intelligence. In several of the States bureaus of immigration have been established. Agents for its promotion are laboring in the Northern cities and in Europe. Large German colonies have formed settlements in different parts of the South. And it is said that as many as fifty-three thousand emigrants, white and black, have passed through Memphis in the last five months, for the Southwest, many of them freshly arrived foreigners. Such facts indicate how rapidly the social and economical revolution of the South is going on, and afford promise of a completely new condition of things before many years in that once slave-blighted land.

BANISHMENT for a month from Madrid and a fine of six thousand dollars do not seem to constitute a very severe punishment for murder, especially when the culprit is a Duke. Some would add—and when the person murdered happens to have been a Bourbon Prince. But the world has nothing more to fear from the schools of that ancient house, and the long catalogue of wrongs inflicted by it upon humanity may be justly considered as cancelled or atoned for, some time ago, by the sufferings and degradation of its members. Americans at least, in memory of what one of them, LOUIS XVI, reluctantly did for us in our first war, and of what two of them, the Orleans Princes, voluntarily did for us in our last war, ought to abstain from exultations in their calamities. The result of the trial of the DUC DE MONTPENSIER is so much more favorable to him than he had any reason to expect, that he and his friends may regard it as an ebb in the tide of his misfortunes. Evil chances have long followed him. When he conspired against the Queen of Spain he doubtless hoped to succeed her, and it was certainly far from his purpose to drive his family from the Spanish throne. But this was the consequence of his attempt, not only without advantage to himself but with the result of incurring the fierce enmity of his relations. He seems to have fought the duel simply because, in accordance with the code of Spanish honor, he could not help it, and since its fatal termination he can hardly have anticipated as a penalty anything less than permanent exile from Spain and hopeless exclusion from the chances of becoming its King. We cannot pretend to conjecture what effect upon his political prospects may be produced by temporary banishment.

LOCAL POLITICS.

List of Candidates in the Field.

The canvass for the various offices to be filled at the October election, is beginning to warm up a little, and candidates are announcing themselves from day to day. We give below a list of such names as have been placed before the Republican voters:

For the State Senate—to which a candidate will be elected for the full term of three years—Hon. Thomas Howard will be a candidate, he having been chosen last fall to fill the unexpired term of Hon. Russel Errett, who was appetitor in the last canvass, George H. Anderson, Esq., whose friends made such a gallant fight for him, and came so near placing him in nomination, will also be a candidate. The name of Hon. Miles S. Humphreys, who has served in the Lower House for several terms, is also mentioned in connection with senatorial honors. Hon. D. S. White has also been named, but as his residence is "on the wrong side of the river," and as his friends are anxious to return him as a member of the House, he will probably not be urged as a candidate for the Senate. The two natural divisions of the county have always been observed, in choosing Senatorial representatives, and it would be a violation of a well settled rule to take any other course. The friends of Mr. White would perhaps be better satisfied to return him another term to the House, and have him succeed Senator Graham the year following.

For Assembly, all the members elected last year are candidates for renomination, namely Messrs. White, Humphreys, Walter, Taylor, Kerr and Miller. There will be numerous others, but we have heard of but one—Mr. David L. Fleming, member of Council from the Eighth ward.

For Prothonotary there are seven candidates, namely: Messrs. Jacob H. Walters, George D. Biddle, Joseph Ross, William A. Herron, William H. Barker, Captain B. W. Cook, and William H. Glenn. The names of Major E. A. Montooth and Mr. Charles Jeremy have also been mentioned, but they are not candidates. Mr. Walters has received a "strong call," but he has to contend against the "rotation" principle, having filled the office two terms already. Mr. Biddle will have considerable strength on the Southside and in Allegheny. Mr. Ross has many warm friends in both town and county. Mr. Barker considers himself strong on the "South Side," while Captain Cook, in representing the soldier interest, has peculiar advantages. Mr. Herron is well known, and a very active and influential worker, while Mr. Glenn lays claim to a large share of support from the rural districts. The contest for this office, which is the most profitable in the gift of the people at this time, will be very warm, and the result cannot now even be guessed at.

For County Commissioner we have as yet but two names—those of Archibald Pillow, the present incumbent, whose term expires, and Mr. Jacob Covode, of Sharpsburg. There will possibly be other candidates for this important office.

For Coroner four names have been mentioned—Messrs. J. G. West, W. Clawson, W. H. Hope and P. C. Abbott. These are all soldiers. Mr. West ran three years ago, and polled a large vote in the convention. Mr. Clawson has held the office for two terms.

THE Springfield *Republican*, referring to the report that Attorney General Hoar will before long retire, says: "The report may be true this time, but we don't believe it. Indeed, it seems to have arisen from the inability of the ordinary Washington landsharp to conceive how an attorney general can resist the demand of the senators, governor and congressmen from his own State,—as Judge Hoar did in the case of Marshal Andrews, whom Butler wants superseded by Dr. Phelps,—and yet he keep his place. But we apprehend Mr. Hoar will show them how the thing is done, as he has shown the Washington folks some new things already."

SOME of the New York reporters are quite facetious over the sights to be seen in taking an aerial flight along the new Elevated Railway on Greenwich street, and looking, *en passant*, into the second story windows. We can readily imagine what an attractive loadstone it would be to the "interviewing" fraternity, thus to embrace the opportunity of a close inspection of domestic life in the second story. Perhaps some enterprising historian among them will give us a modern edition of revelations similar to those afforded by Asmodeus and so graphically described in that ancient novel entitled "The Devil on Two Sticks."

CONNECTICUT is about to undertake to reform her bars by debarring the sale of all poisonous alcoholic beverages, so productive of *delirium tremens* and all other kindred ills. If she cannot prevent the sale of whisky, she will at least try to exclude all its adulterations. Whisky, "pure and simple," is hereafter to be insisted upon, and the makers and venders of beverages containing strichnine, sulphuric acid, vitriole and other invigorating decoctions known as "liquid lightning," are to be visited with heavy penalties. If she succeeds, she may count on a rapid increase in her population. But she won't.

THE wonderful stories of tourists of the fecundity of the orange and banana crops in Florida are completely annihilated by a Jacksonville correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*, who ridicules the idea of the fertility of a tree which produced two or three thousand oranges in a season. He says that all the factories in Jacksonville oranges are selling at one dollar per dozen, while in Boston they can be had at half that price. As to bananas, a few coal-black specimens were all that could be seen, the price of which was three for a quarter, with the assurance that they were better than they looked.

IT is understood that preparations for the presentation of a strong ticket for the coming election of Allegheny county in a manner which will indicate more clearly than aught that has yet transpired the radical nature of the reform which is being effected in civic matters. The object is to bring to better candidates representing the respectability and enterprise of the city—candidates whose standing will justify the confidence of the property classes and the whole body of tax-payers. General BUTLER is named among those who have consented to be nominated.—*New York Times.*

Why should not such a determination exist everywhere in regard to all the offices? It is evident that nothing short of this will remedy the evils about which the complaint has become universal.

YERGER, the murderer of Colonel Crane, has been returned to the City Prison at Vicksburg from the State Prison, whither he had been taken for safe keeping from a mob. He complains bitterly of delay in his trial, and assumes the air of a martyr. A contemporary suggests that his request for a speedy trial be granted, and "the scoundrel hung within twenty-four hours after its conclusion."

THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

Letter to a Member of Congress on the Currency and Funding Bills.

HON. ——: The National banking system thus far, notwithstanding it has been loaded with heavy burdens, has been almost a universal success, and has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its founders and friends. It has provided a safe and uniform currency for the whole of our widely extended domain. It has added the finances of the nation by absorbing some four hundred millions of its bonds, and is giving direct and constant aid by the payment of over ten millions of taxes to the General Government and eight millions of taxes under State laws, annually, besides affording incalculable banking facilities to the people. And all this for a very small return for the capital invested by the stockholders, which, as far as my knowledge extends, does not equal the interest realized by private money lenders.

But there are portentous clouds now in the horizon which threaten to overwhelm this system in destruction, and of which I fear statesmen are not aware. I consider the currency bill which has passed the Senate to be the first gun in the attack on the National Banks. I have no objection to giving more bank capital, and more bank circulation to the South and West, but it should be done without infringing on, what I consider, the vested rights of National Banks already in existence. But there is another feature in this bill to which I do not strenuously object, not so much on account of the magnitude of the sum which it abstracts from the profits of the banks, for I do think it a most pitiful consideration for what I deem a violation of good faith. But because I look upon it as an entering wedge into the compact between the banks and the Government, which, if driven home, as is indicated by the provisions of the funding bill, will split the whole system into fragments. The feature to which I now allude, is that by which the National Banks that hold a few thousand dollars of the three per cent. certificates are to be forcibly deprived of them, and this little pittance of profit taken from them.

If there was any sense of economy in regard to the public debt, there would be the last securities redeemed. They draw the lowest rate of interest of any portion of the public securities, and are payable, principal and interest, in currency. Furthermore, the interest is not payable periodically, as the other interest, but only when the certificate shall be presented for payment. Surely the banks might be allowed to hold this kind of securities, according to the original intention of the law of their creation, as long as they choose to lay out of both principal and interest.

But this, as I said, is only the entering wedge. Next comes the funding bill, which has now passed the Senate, through which a stab is made at the National Banks, in a most vulnerable and vital point. The bill provides for the issue of four hundred millions, each of 4½, and 5 per cent. bonds, making an aggregate of twelve hundred millions. How is it proposed to convert the 6 per cent. bonds into these? There is no available motive of compulsion proposed in the bill but one, and in that the banks are made the victims, by forcing them to take 4½s and 5 per cent. bonds in equal proportions, and surrender their 1½ per cents now held by them and deposited with the Treasurer of the United States as security for their circulation and Government deposits, on pain of the loss of their franchise. This is repudiation with a vengeance. Here is the point where it is very desirable that Congressmen should pause and consider the consequences, before they take a step which is calculated to demolish or cripple the National Banking system at a blow.

The profits of the National Banks have already been considerably reduced by the fall in gold, which reduction will continue as gold recedes towards par. This of itself renders it very probable that many of the National Banks, which, with the advantage of this premium, have only made fair dividends, will close up on this account without any other cause, unless counteracted by a reduction of taxation, or by some other mode of making up the deficiency caused thereby.

But when it is proposed to reduce the interest on their bonds one-third, I foresee nothing in predicting that if this measure is adopted, you will see such a stampede of National Banks as will astonish the people. Already we are informed that banks have given notice of closing up, whose capitals amount to four millions of dollars. No doubt because they find it under present circumstances an unprofitable investment, and if the measures I have been reviewing pass into laws, I have no doubt this amount will soon reach $100,000,000 of capital or more.

So far from the National Banks in general being able to bear additional burdens or restrictions, it will be absolutely necessary for the preservation of the system, to relieve them of some of those already imposed upon them.

I have been astonished at some of the ethinerical ideas on the subject of banking that have been from time to time made public, and can only attribute them to great ignorance, or to an innate hostility to the whole system, I am well aware that banks, almost from time immemorial, have been made the political football, to be kicked first by one party, then the other. But when a system has been organized by the National Government, which promises, if given a fair opportunity, to be the most perfect system of banking in the world, it is certainly the duty of the power which created it, to use all their wisdom and authority to render it perfect and permanent, and to commit no act that will impair its usefulness or threaten its destruction.

In relation to the objects of the currency bill, I may say that after the resumption of specie payments, I should be in favor of free banking under the provisions of the National Banking law. That is, of removing the restrictions as to the number, locality, amount of capital and circulation in the aggregate. Let these be governed by the necessities and conveniences of the country, as any redundancy of the circulation will be corrected by running it home for redemption in coin. But for the present I would allow new banks to be organized in those States not having their full proportion of banking capital, with the privilege of increasing the National Bank circulation not exceeding fifty millions of dollars in any one year. And to prevent any increase of the aggregate volume of currency, which should be scrupulously avoided, as National Bank notes are issued to new banks beyond the present limit of $300,000,000, legal tender notes to the same amount should be withdrawn and canceled. I would restrict this operation to fifty millions per annum, because the Treasury should not appropriate a greater amount for the cancellation of legal tenders in any one year, and to prevent a too rapid reduction of the legal tender currency, and thus avoid a commercial panic, which would inevitably follow a rapid diminution of the currency.

A few words in regard to the funding bill. We may appreciate the object as a desirable one—the reduction of the amount of interest payable by the Government. But no honorable citizen could consent to lessen the liabilities of the Government at the expense of its honor and integrity. The Government has secured an advantage by reserving the right to pay off a large class of its bonds at any time after five years from their date. And if it adheres to its repeatedly declared intention to pay them off in coin, it has an unquestionable right to do so. But it is evident that the day for that has not yet come. Therefore the true policy is to wait patiently until it does arrive; which I am of the opinion will not be very long if the Government is very careful to do nothing to disturb or arrest the reviving prosperity of the country; either by disturbing the currency, or checking the industrial pursuits of the people by giving foreign nations the possession of our markets.

There is an absurdity on the face of the bill if it is intended for present operation. The first, second and third sections provide for the issue of twelve hundred millions of bonds, bearing interest at 5, 4½ and 4 per cent. per annum, and that these bonds shall be sold by the Secretary of the Treasury at *not less than par in gold*. Now, can any man suppose that the Secretary can realize one dollar on these bonds on these terms, when at this moment the five per cent. gold bonds of the United States equal in every respect to the five per cent. bonds of the bill, and consequently superior to the 4 and 4½ per cents, are selling from six to ten per cent. below par in gold? But the bill has ingeniously devised a plan to create a market for some 850 millions of these bonds, couched in section eight, whereby the National Banks are compelled, on pain of death, to take these five, four and a half and four per cent. bonds, not at their choice, but an equal amount of each kind, and surrender the six per cent. bonds, at present on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States as security for their circulation. This is a forced loan of the worst description. It is more unmerciful than that of King John, when he ordered that a certain Jew should have a tooth extracted every day until he complied with the King's demand for a loan. Because in the rease of the banks, if this bill with these provisions should become a law, it will extract their life blood, and hundreds of them must die.

It was remarked by a Senator while the funding bill was under discussion, that the "banks should be willing to aid the Government in reducing the interest on the public debt, and if they are not willing they can retire." The banks have been and continue to be willing to do everything to aid the Government that is in their power, but where its demands involve their existence, they will have no alternative but to *retire*. And if this bill is passed you will realize it, when, perhaps, too late to save the system.

If it is the object of Congress, which I cannot doubt, to give every interest a fair hearing and investigation, every proposition affecting the banks as these do, should be referred to the Committee on Banks and Banking in either House, which I presume are constituted with majorities favorable to these institutions, and to which they look for a fair and candid consideration of all questions and propositions concerning them, before final action by the House.

Let the national banks be annihilated by the passage of the currency and funding bills in their present shape, and let the agriculture and manufactures of the country be broken down by the adoption of David Wells' tariff scheme, and we shall again commence a repetition of the financial history of the United States from 1836 to 1874, which I desire our statesmen to study as emphatically applicable to the present times, if measures such as these are to be carried into execution by the Government.

With hopes that Congress will sustain the National Banking system, which has worked so well for the country,

I remain, with great respect,

Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, gave the following advice to a class of deacons ordained by him in Philadelphia last Sunday: "Don't eat late suppers. I found that nine out of ten ministers who eat after preaching die early."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Some young men of Bellaire have formed an association for the prevention of the use of tobacco. They pay an initiation fee of $5, and seventy cents per week as dues, which is to be loaned out on interest to the members of the association. The penalty of violating the rules is expulsion, forfeiture of all money, and exposure.

Parties in San Francisco have purchased the entire product of the principal quicksilver mine of California for the ensuing two years. The monopoly is more powerful than the previous combination, and there will probably be no reduction in prices.

The National banks of Chicago have employed counsel, and will contest the assessment on their stock for State and county taxes, on the ground that they are unequal and excessive, being more than three times as large as other personal property.

The practical success of the Suez Canal has created a ship canal mania among French capitalists. Besides the project for cutting through the Isthmus of Corinth and uniting the Gulfs of Lepanto and Engia, another is proposed to connect the Bay of Biscay with the Mediterranean. This canal is to start from Bordeaux, utilizing the existing fresh water canals on the route, to Cette, on the Gulf of Lyons. Guyenne, the department in which Bordeaux is situated, is already traversed by the Canal du Midi for over sixty miles, and by other water ways that will be found valuable as feeders.

M. Rouget, of Paris, has invented a liquid which, being blown in a fine spray through a glass shaped for that purpose, on a drawing on paper with chalk or pencil, "fixes" the crayon or lead; it gives no shiny surface, and if there is a defect, it is in its dulling the delicate bright colors and the pure white of paper. The inventor has "fixed" many drawings for the French Government, and some orders have been filled for America.

The new tramway cars in London take twenty-eight passengers on the outside and twenty-two inside. The fare is one penny per mile.

This is called a Colorado romance: Seven miners—exploring the mountains—found an enormous chunk of gold. They fought for its possession till all were killed but one. It was too heavy for him to carry off, so he sat down beside it and starved to death. We should be glad to know who reported the details of the occurrence.

A pamphlet has been issued to the stock and bond holders of the Erie Railway to show that the present management is the best the company has ever enjoyed, and that the condition of the road is improving steadily. The managers are evidently fearful of the present efforts of the English bondholders to obtain a new Board of Directors, and are endeavoring to secure the confidence of the American public.

A soft-pated fifteen-year-old sport of Ansonia, Ct., drew all his money ($15) from the bank, the other day, and squandered it on peanuts and kisses. Exposure to his father's wrath frightened him to a dose of arsenic, but the stomach pump removed candy and poison, and he still lives.

PERSONAL.

Madame Ollivier has, it is said, hinted to all her friends that she wears high dresses of an evening, and expects the ladies who visit her to do the same. In other words the Empress, who has hitherto been dictatrix in all such matters, is called upon to imitate her husband's example and surrender the personal power.

Rev. Thomas S. Yocum, late of Philadelphia, has been called to the rectorship of Christ Episcopal Church, Cincinnati, as the successor of Rev. W. A. Smiley.

At his concert Tuesday evening Ole Bull filled the Philadelphia Academy of Music with melodious sounds and a delighted audience.

Mr. Spurgeon appears every now and then as an author. His latest book, just published in London, is an exposition of the 119th Book of Psalms, with homiletical hints upon the separate verses. Mr. Spurgeon writes rather for the every-day Christian than for the scholar, but there is a good amount of learning of a certain kind in this volume. He has a wide acquaintance with the Puritan literature of the seventeenth century, which has to so large an extent given character to his own mind, and he has drawn largely upon it for illustrative extracts, although the exposition is entirely his own.

Gen. Reynolds was glad to be rid of the Military Governorship of Texas. When he received the dispatch announcing his relief from civil duties, he said to a citizen: "Here, take your State and run it;" and presently added: "I feel as if a great weight had been lifted from me; thank God I am through with the heaviest contract I ever undertook. I have done the best I could. I have a clear conscience. I wish the people of Texas the greatest prosperity."

The appearance of the first number of Mr. Dickens's new novel has led somebody to look up the greetings with which the critics received the early installments of "Pickwick, from a very young and unknown writer. None of them saw brilliancy in the first rays of the rising sun. One pledged to say that the design of Chepworth was "playful," but the *Athenæum*, after nearly half the work had appeared, gave Mr. Dickens only credit for an original sauce *piquante* with which he served up a mixture of reminiscences of the humor of Smollett, Sterne, Hook, and Pierce Egan.

A Virginia correspondent writes that notwithstanding the friends of Mrs. Stonewall Jackson have indignantly denied the report that that lady was soon to be married to a well-known Boston millionaire, it is not very probable that they will deny that she is soon to be married to one of Virginia's most distinguished divines.

MUSIC BY THE "ORGAN."

The Grinder Plays to the Responsive the Same Old Tune—Walks Three Times Around the Circle, Holding out his Hat for the Coppers, and Retires.

The Pittsburgh organ of the "railroad ring," which has attempted and perpetrated more rascally jobs of plunder during the recent session than were ever before heard of in this Commonwealth, has the impudence again to begin its old dodge of "Honesty and Reform." It won't do! Its clamor of last year, and its subsequent complicity in every unscrupulous steal of the session, its loud pretensions to virtue and its hands now smirched with corruptions of all kinds, its demands for "reform," and its consistency in upholding every corrupt act of the Legislature—the whole round during the winter, are all understood by the public. Let the played out pretender stick his head into the moral organ business of defending every form of public dishonesty, official treachery and personal corruption! Nobody will be fooled again by its renewal of the old game. More than one of the Republicans whom it seduced into the betrayal of their Republican colleagues, by its sanctimonious hole-protestations of devotion to the public interests, has long since and bitterly realized the fraud. From the hour that its purpose was accomplished, in the election of another tool of the railroad ring representing Ring over an honest and capable nominee of the Republican party, for a responsible State office, its mask was thrown off, and from that hour to this it has been execrated every rascally job, and supported every corrupt one in public life, and every "ring and rooster," every dishonesty that has been perpetrated. It has rendered more than one scoundling politician, and conned more than one rubbing itself. Hereafter it may twaddle about public dishonesty until it is sick, but everybody knows that it is itself dishonest to the backbone. It had never an honest and outright purpose; it never printed an honest and truthful word touching legislative affairs; it never exposed a public fraud, and every "ring and rooster," every dishonesty that has been perpetrated. It has rendered more than one scoundling politician, and conned more than one rubbing itself. Hereafter it may twaddle about public dishonesty until it is sick, but everybody knows that it is itself dishonest to the backbone. It had never an honest and outright purpose; it never printed an honest and truthful word touching legislative affairs; it never exposed a public fraud, and never rebuked a public or private rights; it never willingly spoke well of a truly honest man, and has never spoke ill of some of the most notorious jobbers and plunderers in the Commonwealth. It cannot draw an honest breath in the political atmosphere. It cannot even tell the truth, upon matters of public interest, when it has a chance to utter a transparent falsehood or to make a stupid blunder! It has not to-day an honest believer in the truth of its professions. It stands notoriously stark with professions belied, and jobberies exposed. For such a print to open its mouth again, as the advocate of political decency and public honesty, is impudence sublime! To the confiding Republican Representatives and to their constituents, some of whom once credited the sincerity of such hollow clamor, the insult of its reappearance is simply a coarse stupidity. Its victims, to their sorrow, have learned to know the fraud.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

SUFFERERS FROM PAIN OCCASIONED BY

CORNS AND BUNIONS,

DO NOT FAIL TO USE

Peterson's Ointment.

IT RELIEVES THE PAIN PROMPTLY AND RADICALLY CURES THESE PESTS OF THE FEET.

It is confidently recommended. Price 50 cents. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Sent by mail on receipt of 60 cents. A liberal discount to the trade. Address the Proprietor.

ALFRED J. RANKIN, Druggist,

44 Sixth St., formerly St. Clair, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Brackets, Pendants CHANDELIERS,

AND

FIXTURES, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, FOR GAS OR OIL.

We are now receiving our SPRING STOCK OF FIXTURES of the Latest and Finest Designs, from 1 to 12 Lights, embracing over 100 Different Styles, which we are selling at REDUCED PRICES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WELDON & KELLY,

Plumbers and Gas Fitters,

147 WOOD ST., NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.

☞ Orders for PLUMBING and GAS FITTING prom ptly attended to.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OPENING.

ON FRIDAY, 15th INST.,

AT THE NEW STOREROOM OF

KITCHEN & BEGGS,

122 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,

Will be opened the largest and most elegant assortment of

French Pattern Bonnets and Hats,

And everything in the Millinery Line, together with LADIES' and CHILDREN'S DRESSES, SUITS and TRIMMINGS, in end ess variety.

MISS L. W. TAYLOR

HAS JUST RECEIVED NEW SPRING STYLES

BONNETS, HATS, FLOWERS, ETC.

44 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny.

NO PUBLIC OPENING.

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,

Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.

Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

LACE CURTAINS,

LACE DRAPERY,

Door Lace, Cornices, &c

FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES BY

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH AVENUE.

Silks, Silks, Silks.

American Black Gros Grain Silks, very much improved in quality and lustre, at $2 25 per yard.

Black French Silks, from $1 to $6 per yard.

All the new styles in Fancy Dress Silks. Japanese Silks, Fine Poplins, and Alpacas.

Serges and Fancy Dress Goods in complete assortment.

Prints, Chintzes, and Ginghams, Shawls, Arabs, Silk Basques and Mantillas,

AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH THE DECLINE IN GOLD.

James Caldwell,

120 FEDERAL ST.,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

ANOTHER LARGE STOCK OF

New Spring Goods,

BOUGHT SINCE THE

Great Decline in Prices,

JUST OPENED.

EXTRA BARGAINS OFFERED IN

LADIES', GENT'S AND CHILDREN'S

COTTON STOCKINGS.

ELEGANT ASSORTMENT ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF

COLLARS AND HANDKERCHIEFS, EMBROIDERIES AND LACES, RIBBONS AND SASHES, TRIMMINGS, &C., &C.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENTS LARGELY SUPPLIED WITH

NEW GOODS.

Merchants and Dealers Supplied at Eastern Prices, at

Morganstern & Co's

(Successors to MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.)

NOS. 78 AND 80 MARKET STREET.

Carr, M'Candless & Co., 94 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Wholesale Dealers AND Jobbers OF DRY GOODS,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AN ENTIRE

New Stock,

BOUGHT SINCE THE DECLINE IN GOLD, AND TO WHICH THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS INVITED.

New English Dress Goods,

New French Dress Goods,

New German Dress Goods,

New American Dress Goods,

New Prints, Chintzes, Ginghams, Delaines, Armures, Tickings, Checks, Denims, Jeans, Tweeds, Cottonades, Cassimeres, Loom Damasks, Table Damasks, Cloths and Doeskins, White Goods, Linen Goods, Irish Linens, Toweling, Notions, &c.

OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE AND OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

Possessing unusual advantages for

BUYING GOODS,

We propose to give our customers the benefit of the late decline in all kinds of Goods.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS.

PERCALES, POPLINS, PRINTS.

NEW AND DESIRABLE

Spring Styles

NOW OPENING.

JUST RECEIVED

Housekeeping Goods,

TABLE DAMASKS,

SHEETINGS,

NAPKINS,

TOWELS, &C.,

All at Reduced Rates.

T. F. PHILLIPS

87

Market Street.

ROOFING.

Aiken & Co.,

DEALERS IN

PEACH HILL ROOFING

SLATE,

And Tinned Slating Nails,

COR. ELEVENTH AND LIBERTY STS.,

(Opposite the Grain Elevator),

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders for Roofing solicited and promptly attended to.

ROOFS.

WM. B. SCAIFE

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AN ENTIRE

New Stock,

OF

DRY GOODS,

BOUGHT SINCE THE DECLINE IN GOLD, AND TO WHICH THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS INVITED.

New English Dress Goods,

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MANUFACTURERS.

The New Anti-Dust Cook Stove

DUQUESNE,

Has the Largest Oven and is warranted to give the best satisfaction of any Stove ever made.

It has a PATENT RAILED ASH-PAN, SHAKING GRATE and every modern improvement.

MANUFACTURED BY

D. DE HAVEN & SONS,

No. 47 Federal Street, Allegheny.

For sale by Bemmler & Bro., No. 126 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh; Henry Haniner, No. 180 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh; Lacock & Hawthorn, No. 28 Ohio street, Allegheny; P. H. Parkinson, No. 221 Ohio street, Allegheny.

Faber & Van Doren

367 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

STEAM ENGINES,

IRON AND WOOD WORKING MACHINERY,

STEAM PUMPS,

Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,

STEAM FIRE ENGINES,

BELTING,

Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards, Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies.

A constant supply on hand, and furnished on Short Notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

DIAMOND

Foundry and Machine Works

27, 33, 28 AND 40 WATER STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

Anderson, Maxwell & Porter,

FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS,

Manufacturers of PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES for Oil Wells and Sawmills. AIR ENGINES for Agitating Oil. STEAM ENGINES for Rolling, Grist, Puddling and Saw Mills. BRICK PRESSES and PORTABLE SAW MILLS, and all kinds of Machinery.

HOUSE FRONTS AND COLUMNS, CAST TO ORDER.

SASH WEIGHTS and all kinds of MACHINE CASTINGS made on short notice.

☞ Prompt attention given to Repairing.

ATWOOD & M'CAFFREY

COR. LIBERTY ST. AND THIRD AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Brass Founders AND IRON PIPE FITTERS,

Special attention paid to the Fitting Out and Repairing of OIL REFINERIES, ROLLING MILLS, BLAST FURNACES and MANUFACTORIES GENERALLY. Agents for A. B. CAMERON & CO'S STEAM PUMPS. These Pumps are made in every possible variety and suitable for every purpose to which Steam Pumps can be applied.

Also, BLOWERS for Oil Refineries and other purposes.

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BUILDERS OF

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Wrought Iron Turntables, Roofs, &c.

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STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS.

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MANUFACTURERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

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PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS,

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Successors to Anderson, Cook & Co.

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BEST REFINED CAST STEEL, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. ALSO, BEST Refined German Plow and Spring

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BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS

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BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

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First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS,

OF THE

Central Railroad of Iowa, at 95.

FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.'S,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 14, 1870.

The local loan market continues to be well supplied with capital, and borrowers in good standing are accommodated at more reasonable rates. The increase of banking houses in our city will tend to cheapen rates for money loaned, and we trust will lessen the exhaustive shaves that impoverish borrowers and cripple trade. The tendency of the times is towards a fair and honest adjustment of values to a lower range of prices, and lenders of money should conform to the spirit of the age.

In the firmness in the gold premium this forenoon resulted in a sharp advance in the afternoon. Whilst it is generally conceded that there is little danger of any great advance being maintained, it is thought that there is sufficient strength with the "bull" clique to advance it two or three per cent., and not run any risk of drawing the Government against their interest. The "bull" interest appear to rely upon the natural course of the foreign exchanges, until the new cotton crop comes into the market, for putting up the premium steadily, while the "bears" trust mainly to a variety views as to the standing of the public credit and the effect of the payment of the May interest on the public debt. The foreign exchange house appear to be generally ranged on the "bull" side, including bankers who were very prominent in helping the decline from 120 to 116½.

The New York *Times* says: The Treasury is selling no gold this week, while in the receipts of $350,000 to $600,000 for gold customs. Since yesterday morning the customs amount to

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MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS

LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	114	114	114
U. S. Bonds '62	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds '64	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds '65	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds '65, 1867	109¾	109¾	109¾
U. S. Bonds '67	109¾	109¾	109¾
U. S. Bonds '68	109¾	109¾	109¾
10-40s	106½	106½	106½
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	April 12.	April 14.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	112¾	113¾	⅞	
U. S. Bonds, 1881	114	114		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, 1862	111¾	111¾		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	111¾	111¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	111¾	111¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, new issue, '65, 1867	109¾	109¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s '68	109¾	109¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s, '65	106½	106½	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s, '68	106½	106½	¼	
U. S. Currency Sixes	111¾	112	¼	

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth street, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

April 14, 1870.	10	10:11	10:12	2:5	1:45	3:30
New York Central	103	103½	102¾	103	103	103
New Jersey Central		100		101¾		
Erie	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Harlem		142½		142½		
Reading	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
Michigan Central		113¾		113¾		
Michigan Southern	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Illinois Central		138		138½		
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
Chicago and Northwestern	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
Do. preferred	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
Rock Island	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾
Stl.	89	89		89	89	
St. Paul preferred	74¾	74¾		74¾	74¾	
Toledo and Wabash	74¾	74¾		74¾	74¾	
Toledo and Wabash pref.	74¾	74¾		74¾	74¾	
Fort Wayne	93¾	93¾		93¾	93¾	
Chicago and Alton	111¾	111¾		111¾	111¾	
Ohio and Mississippi	29¾	29¾		29¾	29¾	
Western Union Telegraph	37¾	37¾		37¾	37¾	
Pacific Mail	37¾	37¾		37¾	37¾	
Adams Express	58¾	58¾		58¾	58¾	
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	19¾	19¾		19¾	19¾	
American M. U. Express	42¾	42¾		42¾	42¾	
United States Express	42¾	42¾		42¾	42¾	
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Wed.	Thur.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	102¾	103	¼	
N. J Central	100¼	100¾	½	
Erie	25	24¾		¼
Harlem	143	142½		½
Reading	99½	99¾	¼	
Mich. Central	113½	113¾	¼	
Mich. Southern	93¾	93¾		
Illinois Central	138½	138		½
Cleve. and Pitts	101¾	101¾		
Chicago and North W.	74¾	74¾		
Do. preferred	85¾	84¾		1
Rock Island	109	108¾		¼
Stl. Paul	90¾	90¾		
Do. preferred	74	74¾	¼	
Fort Wayne	93	93¾	¾	
Chicago and Alton	111	111		
Ohio and Miss.	29¾	29¾		
Western U. Tel.	37¾	37¾		
Pacific Mail	38¾	37¾		1
Adams Express	58¾	58¾		
Wells, Fargo & Co.	19¾	19¾		
American M. U. Ex	38	38		
U. S. Express	42¾	42¾	¼	

The *Herald* of yesterday says: The stock market was heavy in earlier dealings, in sympathy with the decline in gold, but was rallied later in the day, when it became extremely dull. Prices were fractionally higher than transactions in such a way as to suggest fictitious purchases or "washes," which is the usual resort of depredatory speculators. Buyers are still too few to keep the market up naturally. The cliques own all the principal stocks, and are perfectly willing to sell to the public. The directors of Pittsburgh have declared a dividend of two and a half per cent., payable the 25th instant, the books closing the 16th. Rock Island was steady, if not strong, on a showing of $4,750 increase in net earnings for the first week in April. The "shorts," who were deceived into selling St. Paul, sought to cover to-day and put the price up to 60¾. The "ring" are anxious to get their stock back again. The earnings of the road continue to fall off. The decrease for the first week in April is $8,918, and advancing as last month.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks, Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY EVENING, April 14, 1870. }

BUSINESS—The activity we have noted for the past week shows no signs of falling off. The good time that our merchants men have been so anxiously waiting for has arrived, every department of trade being active. The fair weather appears to have stimulated dealers who seem disposed to make up for time lost the early part of the season. Our rivers are in excellent condition from the head waters to the mouth. We can report liberal shipments by water consisting principally of Pittsburgh manufacturers. Produce—The receipts are coming in more freely. Most descriptions find willing purchasers at current rates. For others the market appeared weak with a declining tendency. Flour steady with a good local demand—with an occasional order for a few hundred barrels from Baltimore and Philadelphia market. The mills are getting short of wheat. This will not be the case long, as we have the pleasing information to announce that Lake Pepin, in the Mississippi, is clear of ice. This opens up that stream to St. Paul and the head waters. Grain from that portion of the West will soon be on the way to market. Report says that millions of bushels are waiting shipment. Bacon business was the ruling feature of the market, with liberal sales. Prices continue strong, with an advancing tendency. The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—The market has undergone no quotable change, with a fair stock on hand. Sales were made as follows: Soda Ash, common, 4c; refined 4½c; Pearls 6½@7c; Pots 7½@7¾c per lb.

APPLE BUTTER—The demand has improved. The principal inquiry is for fine article, with sales at 6@6½c; common 4½@5c; low grades not wanted.

APPLES—The receipts for the past twenty-four hours were 245 bbls. The demand was moderate, and sales were of a similar description. The current rates were: keeping cases $4 00@4 50 per bbl; other sales were made at various prices, varying from $2 00@2 50@3 25 per barrel.

BROOMS—Steady but not active; prices have undergone no change; sales No. 2 at $3 75 @ dozen; No. 3 at $3 50. Sales of carpet brooms at $5 00@6 50 @ doz. Dealers are well supplied.

BEANS—The market was inactive with an ample stock on hand. Sales choice navy at $2 00@2 10 ⅌ bushel; Canada medium at $1 75 @1 80.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The market is very dull with scarcely any inquiry; small sales at 2½ ⅌ lb.

BUTTER—The stock is accumulating, the receipts by express being over two tons. When prices reach the top figure a reaction generally follows. In this respect the present week's butter market is at present time. Prices are lower, with a declining tendency. Prime holders are endeavoring to maintain previous prices, still they will have to submit to realize. Choice to choice roll is held at 30@35c; fair to medium qualities 25@28c; common can be obtained at 20@22c; store packed 18@20c.

CHEESE—Market quiet; supply fully up with the demand. Western Reserve at 16c; Limburger 19c ⅌ lb; New York dairy 17@18c.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand is still confined exclusively to the wants of the retail dealers. Speculative feeling has ceased to exist, and holders only purchase in round lots when liberal inducements are extended. It takes the very choicest dried apples to command the outside quotations. Choice bright dried apples, 7c; prime 6½c; common 6c; choice dried peaches, halves 9@9½c; prime 8½c; quarters 7½c; Pitted cherries 28c. Dried blackberries 18@19c.

CRANBERRIES—The market was very quiet; berries appear to be needed; we quote sacks-etts berries at $3 ⅌ bu; red.

CARBON OIL—The market continues dull but now lower; sales were made in a jobbing way at 23@23½c; in a retail way at 25@28c.

FISH—The market was steady but not very active; we note regular sales at the following: White fish, new, $9 ⅌ half bbl; mackerel, No. 1 shore $20; No. 1 Bay $28; No. 2 shore, large, $22; medium $16; No. 3, large, $15; half bbls $8; Lake shad $5 ⅌ half bbl; finnan haddies, 8c; Herrings, lake, $1 00@1 25 ⅌ half bbl; Bay Island $6 ⅌ bbl; Labrador, split, $9 ⅌ half bbl.

TALLOW—The market was not an active one, we have no change to report; prices nominal. City rendered 8c; country 8@8½c; rough 6@6½c ⅌ lb.

EGGS—We are still in receipt of liberal supplies; prices, however, are very unsettled and irregular. Dealers asking 14c, but did not learn of any sales above 12@13c ⅌ dozen.

POTATOES—The receipts are moderate and the demand is inspiriting; sales on track at 65@70c ⅌ bushel; in store at 50@55c ⅌ bush, and $1 25@1 50 ⅌ bbl for Peachblows.

FEED—In demand. The mills have no trouble in selling as they can manufacture. Bran $1; shipstuff $18 ⅌ ton. In dull demand.

RYE FLOUR—Market well supplied. The inquiry is light; sales at $5 50@5 75 in sacks.

LIME—In fair demand; sales of Cumberland white at $1 25 and Eastern white $1 75 ⅌ bbl.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville at $3 00 ⅌ bbl.

HOMINY—Stocks light. We quote nominally at $5 00@5 50 ⅌ bbl for flint.

CORN MEAL—The market is without change, there being but little inquiry. We note small sales at 90c@$1 ⅌ bush, the latter for kiln dried.

COOPERAGE—sales of pails $2 35; Tubs—No. 1 $1 60; No. 2 $1 50 and No. 3 $1 30. Market well supplied.

PEARLS—Market well supplied. We are reported regular sales at 62½@70c ⅌ bushel, and $1 00@1 75 ⅌ bush.

WHISKY—The market was firm at a slight decline in prices. Highwines $1 01 in wood-bound barrels and $1 in iron bound; common rectified $1 05; proof rectified $1 15 ⅌ gallon; old rye sells at various prices, according to age and quality.

CIDER—We can report a good supply on the market, consisting of sales in small lots. Sales of best sweet at $6 00@7 00 ⅌ bbl. Common lots sold at $5 00@6 00; as to quality.

HAY—The market appears firmer, with a fair demand for baled and wagon lots. Sales of the former on the wharf $16 00@20 00 per ton. Sales from wagon at $18 00@20 00 per ton. Inferior lots held at a variety of the age.

FLOUR—The market has undergone no reportable change. There are no sales on track. Sales were made as follows: Soda Ash, common, 4c; refined 4½c; Pearls 6½@7c; Pots 7½@7¾c per lb.

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The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

The Paid Fire Department Established.

To be Controlled by Nine Commissioners Elected by Councils.

The Reduction in the Number of Councilmen—Resolutions for the Repeal of the Law—Improvement of Penn Avenue—City Hall Building—Braddock's Fields Plank Road—The United States Arsenal—Its Removal Desired, and the Grounds Made into a Public Square.

A special meeting of the City Councils was held yesterday (Thursday) afternoon in their Chambers, City Building.

SELECT COUNCIL.

JAMES McAULEY.....*President.*
F. S. MORROW.....*Clerk.*

On motion of Mr. LITTELL, Mr. BURGWIN was called to the chair. The roll was then called and the following members answered as present: Messrs. Aiken, Aiken, Armstrong, Bissell, Brown, Burgwin, Coffin, Devlin, Duncan, Edwards, Finley, Gallaher, Gross, Hartman, Herron, Herron, House, Jones Isaac, Kehew, Kirk, Kaufman, Liddell, Littell, Lloyd, Morrow, Murdoch, Murray, McElwee, McMahon, Rafferty, Rees, Rush, Schmidt, Scully, Seeley, Shipton, Thompson, Walmwright S. J., and Wainwright Z.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS, ORDINANCES, REMONSTRANCES, &c.

The PRESIDENT read several petitions for reductions of business tax, presented by the Controller. Referred to the Finance Committee with power to act.

Mr. MURDOCH presented a petition and ordinance for the opening of Roup street, Twenty-second ward. Petition accepted and ordinance passed.

Mr. KEHEW moved that the wards be called in their regular order. Agreed to.

Mr. McEWEN, a remonstrance against the curbing of Gabnatine alley. Referred to the Street Committee.

Also, resolution for a fire plug on Webster avenue, at De Villiers street. Referred to the Water Committee.

Mr. KEHEW, petition for a gas lamp on Webster avenue, between Tannehill and Kirkpatrick streets. Referred to Gas Committee.

Also, petition for extension of water main on Webster avenue. Referred to Water Committee.

Mr. LIDDELL, petition of Jackson Wynn & Son, for leave to erect a frame building on Twentieth street.

Also, petition of Valentine Diegelman, for a wooden building on Smallman street. Both petitions were referred to the Committee on Wooden Buildings.

Mr. HERRON, petition for water main on Webster avenue from Erin to Kirkpatrick stree's. Referred to Water Committee.

Mr. ISAAC JONES, remonstrance against the paving of Madison street, Fourteenth ward. Referred to Committee on Roads.

Mr. SCHMIDT, petition for a change of grade on Liberty street from Hazlett street to the Greenway Pike, and paving a three foot gutter. Accompanying it was an ordinance providing for the same, which Mr. SCHMIDT moved be adopted.

Mr. GALLAHER moved to refer to the Street Committee.

Mr. SCHMIDT moved to suspend the rules and pass finally. Lost.

On motion of Mr. MORROW, referred to the Committee on Streets, in conjunction with the City Engineer.

Mr. THOMPSON, petition of T. P. Weiss & Co. for privilege to remove all four legged cheat animals which may die in the city the next ten years. Accepted and filed.

Mr. GROSS said the Board of Health had sole control of the matter.

Mr. RAFFERTY, petition of Jeremiah O'Hallihan for privilege to erect a vault under the sidewalk on Wylie street. Resolution granting the same was adopted.

RESIGNATION.

Mr. RAFFERTY also presented the resignation of Dr. D. McMeal as a member of Select Council, which was accepted.

SPECIAL ELECTIONS ORDERED.

Also the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Mayor be instructed to issue his proclamation for a special election to fill the vacancy. Adopted.

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Mr. GROSS, petition of Hallman & Co., for reduction of business tax. Referred to Finance Committee, with power to act.

Mr. AIKEN, an ordinance appointing Adam Morrow and H. Hartley new viewers on the opening of Penn avenue in place of W. H. Scott and Alfred Harrison, who declined to serve. Passed.

THE INTEREST ON THE UNEXPENDED BALANCE.

Mr. COFFIN, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the unexpended balance and the interest thereon be carried as a fund to pay off the indebtedness of the city and be considered no part of the yearly appropriations.

Referred to the Ordinance Committee with instructions to report such ordinance.

THE REDUCTION OF THE NUMBER OF COUNCILMEN—RESOLUTIONS REQUESTING THE REPEAL OF THE LAW.

Mr. KIRK offered the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, There has been an act passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature providing that Councils may reduce the membership of Select Council one-half, and that Common Council without limit; and,

WHEREAS, This legislation has been secured without notice to the people or Councils, but clandestinely introduced at the close of the session, before a meeting of Councils would intervene to prevent it; therefore,

Resolved, That we believe that this change is not desired by the people, is a violation of the original terms of consolidation and will be no improvement in the government of the city.

Resolved, That the interference with and the continued changing of the fundamental law of *the city by* interested parties is a public evil and we pray our Legislative and Governor hereafter to make no changes in the same unless requested and approved of by the representatives of the people in councils assembled.

Resolved, That for the foregoing reasons Councils hereby request the repeal of this act as provided in the same and respectfully ask the Legislature to repeal it at their next session.

Mr. KIRK spoke in favor of the resolutions, because he did not believe "that the voice of the people demanded the law," "the Council demanded the law" as the ring who had had it passed asserted. It had been put through on the last Saturday before the adjournment of the Legislature, evidently, and was now thrust upon the city, having been approved and signed by the Governor. It was unjust and an outrage upon the consolidated districts to deprive them of their rights and privileges guaranteed by the act consolidating the city, and he hoped the resolutions would pass.

Mr. MURDOCH said that the parties foremost in consolidation pushed through the bill through; there evidently was an outside "ring" at work in it, and he was led to believe that it was consolidation in name only. The Speaker was in Harrisburg when the "tricksters" came from Pittsburg with trunks full or whisky, with which to "influence" members of the Legislature. One gentleman had informed the Speaker that he had as much as six gallons of "old rye" in his trunk, to be used for that purpose alone. When consolidation was agitated beautiful syren songs were sung, among other purposes, water facilities, new streets and roads, buy all your toll gates, and various other pieces of sensimentalism, but these had been very effectified would be apparent by a walk into the new districts. He believed the members would put their face against the bill.

Mr. GALLAHER said that the bill had been passed, and on ascertaining the fact asked that it be read.

Mr. McELWEE said he had been talking to Mr. Howard since the passage of the bill, and the gentleman had informed him that letters had been sent to Harrisburg, from influential citizens, urging the passage of the bill, on the grounds "that the voice of the people demanded it," and that the Councils were in favor of it.

Several members—Who were the citizens?

Mr. McMAHON—Messrs. McAuley, Phillips and others.

Mr. MURDOCH—The voice of the "ring."

Mr. LAUFMAN said Mr. Howard to Graham had told him precisely what Mr. McMAHON had received from Mr. Howard.

Mr. ISAAC JONES said that when he was in Harrisburg a gentleman, in the department of the bill, the Legislators said that they would not urge the passage of any bill relating to the city unless recommended by Councils. It was strange that so close upon these assertions should be developed the fact that this bill had been sneaked through the Legislature. Believing that the resolutions ought to be adopted, to test the sense of Councils he called the previous question on the passage of the resolutions.

The yeas and nays were asked for.

Mr. LIDDELL moved to suspend the rules and pass the resolutions. Agreed to.

Mr. JONES withdrew the motion for the previous question.

Mr. GROSS said that when in Harrisburg looking after the Penn Avenue Improvement bill, he learned of the passage of the first time, and although he spent some twenty-four hours there he was unable to procure a copy of the bill, notwithstanding it had at that time passed the House. He went to Messrs. Armstrong, Graham, and told them that the citizens and Councils did not want the bill passed, and that it was "spring" upon them, but the Senators said they would use their best endeavors to have the bill defeated. Mr. Howard was surprised when he came home to hear that it had been passed. He could not exactly say what bill had been passed, but he thought it must be the Council bill, as it was the only one pending.

The act was then read by the PRESIDENT. Mr. Kirk cutting it out of a newspaper, after which the yeas and nays were taken upon the adoption of the resolutions with the following result:

AYES—Messrs. Abl, Aiken, Armstrong, Bissell, Burgwin, Coffin, Devlin, Duncan, Edwards, Friday, Gallaher, Gross, Hartman, Herron, Isaac Jones, Kehew, Kirk, Laufman, Liddell, Littell, Lloyd, Morrow, Murdoch, Murray, McElwee, McMahon, Rafferty, Rees, Rush, Schmidt, Scully, Seeley, Shipton, Thompson, Wainwright S. J., and Wainwright Z—30.

NAYS—Mr. House—1.

So the resolutions were adopted.

COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION WANTED.

Mr. KIRK also offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of two from the Select and three from the Common Council be appointed to inquire and report whether any members of Councils or city officers have been instrumental in getting the act restricting and changing the membership of Councils passed by the Legislature.

He moved the passage of the resolution.

Mr. GALLAHER moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. KIRK, who claimed to have the floor, then made a few remarks, showing that it was but just that the Councils should know who had put the bill through.

Mr. HARTMAN said that the Mayor had instructed the Solicitor to prepare the bill.

Mr. GROSS also said that he understood the Mayor had instructed the Solicitor to draw up the bill and forward it to Harrisburg.

The question then recurred upon the motion to lay the resolution on the table, which was lost, the yeas and nays standing thus:

AYES—Messrs. Aiken, Coffin, Duncan, Gallaher, Gross, House, Kehew, Littell, Lloyd, Shipton—8.

NAYS—Messrs. Abl, Armstrong, Bissell, Burgwin, Devlin, Edwards, Friday, Hartman, Herron, Isaac Jones, Kirk, Laufman, Liddell, Morrow, Murdoch, Murray, McElwee, McMahon, Rafferty, Rees, Rush, Schmidt, Scully, Seeley, Thompson, Wainwright S. J., Wainwright Z—27.

So the resolution was not laid upon the table.

Mr. JONES now moved to pass the resolution finally.

Mr. LITTELL thought it beyond the province of any committee to inquire into the matter. It was not their business. They could only censure their Solicitor. He was obliging and would draw up anything the members wanted without an ordinance. What control could any committee have over the Mayor?

Mr. SHIPTON hoped it would not pass, because it was not the business of any committee. He was one of the persons who urged the passage of the bill, and he would tell any committee it was none of their business. It might be unpleasant to have the door shut in the faces of gentlemen composing the committee.

Mr. GROSS hoped Councils would not stultify themselves by adopting the resolution.

Mr. KIRK said that Mr. Siegle was a paid officer of the City and the City had certainly some control over him. He had understood that his attorney in Harrisburg had prevented the preparation of the bonds of the banks electing public depositories not long since and thus the unexpended balance could not be paid out at interest.

Mr. BROWN was opposed to the creation of any Committee. He said any citizen in Pittsburgh had a right to get up a bill and present it to the Legislature and if he could pass it he did not see any reason why he should be visited with condemnation. He also stated that the bill left it optional with Councils to reduce its bodies, numerically speaking, and in reference to the Council Speaker said the Select Council was as large a body as the State Senate, and almost as large as the United States Senate. He was in favor of a reduction if it could be made.

Mr. MORROW was in favor of the resolution. The first resolution, as he understood it, censured those engaged in the passage of the bill, and the latter resolution would, in case it was passed, place the citizens and Councilmen in the right light.

The question here recurred on the motion to pass the resolution, and the yeas and nays being called, resulted as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Armstrong, Kirk, Liddell, Morrow, Murdoch, McEwen, McMahon, Rees, Schmidt, Thompson, Wainwright S. J., and Wainwright Z—12.

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Mr. GROSS also said that he understood the Mayor had instructed the Solicitor to draw up the bill and forward it to Harrisburg.

The question then recurred upon the motion to lay the resolution on the table, which was lost, the yeas and nays standing thus:

AYES—Messrs. Aiken, Coffin, Duncan, Gallaher, Gross, House, Kehew, Littell, Lloyd, Shipton—8.

NAYS—Messrs. Abl, Armstrong, Bissell, Burgwin, Devlin, Edwards, Friday, Hartman, Herron, Isaac Jones, Kirk, Laufman, Liddell, Morrow, Murdoch, Murray, McElwee, McMahon, Rafferty, Rees, Rush, Schmidt, Scully, Seeley, Thompson, Wainwright S. J., Wainwright Z—27.

So the resolution was not laid upon the table.

Mr. JONES now moved to pass the resolution finally.

Mr. LITTELL thought it beyond the province of any committee to inquire into the matter. It was not their business. They could only censure their Solicitor. He was obliging and would draw up anything the members wanted without an ordinance. What control could any committee have over the Mayor?

Mr. SHIPTON hoped it would not pass, because it was not the business of any committee. He was one of the persons who urged the passage of the bill, and he would tell any committee it was none of their business. It might be unpleasant to have the door shut in the faces of gentlemen composing the committee.

Mr. GROSS hoped Councils would not stultify themselves by adopting the resolution.

Mr. KIRK said that Mr. Siegle was a paid officer of the City and the City had certainly some control over him. He had understood that his attorney in Harrisburg had prevented the preparation of the bonds of the banks electing public depositories not long since and thus the unexpended balance could not be paid out at interest.

Mr. BROWN was opposed to the creation of any Committee. He said any citizen in Pittsburgh had a right to get up a bill and present it to the Legislature and if he could pass it he did not see any reason why he should be visited with condemnation. He also stated that the bill left it optional with Councils to reduce its bodies, numerically speaking, and in reference to the Council Speaker said the Select Council was as large a body as the State Senate, and almost as large as the United States Senate. He was in favor of a reduction if it could be made.

Mr. MORROW was in favor of the resolution. The first resolution, as he understood it, censured those engaged in the passage of the bill, and the latter resolution would, in case it was passed, place the citizens and Councilmen in the right light.

The question here recurred on the motion to pass the resolution, and the yeas and nays being called, resulted as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Armstrong, Kirk, Liddell, Morrow, Murdoch, McEwen, McMahon, Rees, Schmidt, Thompson, Wainwright S. J., and Wainwright Z—12.

NAYS—Messrs. Abl, Aiken, Bissell, Brown, Burgwin, Coffin, Devlin, Duncan, Edwards, Friday, Gallaher, Gross, Hartman, Herron, House, Jones Isaac, Kehew, Kirk, Laufman, Liddell, Lloyd, Morrow, Murdoch, Murray, McElwee, McMahon, Rafferty, Rees, Rush, Schmidt, Scully, Seeley, Shipton, Wainwright S. J., Wainwright Z—27.

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